Amnoemento, etc., Chis Evening

BOOTH's THEATER .- "Little Nell," and "The Mar-NIBLO'S GARDEN .- "Fritz." J. K. Emmet. WALLACK'S THEATER.—"Blue Beard." Miss Lydia

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1871.

An amendment providing for the gradual disbandment of the French National Guard has been passed. The German Embassador has complained of the existence of a league to restore Alsace and Lorraine to France. The discussion of the evacuation of the French forts will be carried on at Versailles. — The English Foreign Office has been warned to watch the proceedings at Gastein. The Berlin Zeitung denies the failure of pegotiations there. The Roumanian trouble is reported settlef. —— An attempt to assassinate King Amadeus of Spain is reported. —— Thirty-two persons were killed Park meeting is proposed in Dublin. The Newcastle disturbances have been renewed. ----- The British Commissioner under the Washington Treaty will sail Sept. 9.

The result of the West Virginia election is in doubt. Gen. Butler spoke in Springfield, Mass., and was interrupted. Much confusion followed. === The First Controller of the Treasury reports that the money of the Golden Rule was lost at sea. - Only \$20,000,000 of the new loan remains untaken. - A large meeting of Southerners was held in Missouri. - The Governor of Arizona less headed a party to explore the Indian

Judge Blatchford has rendered an important decision boiler. The Dock Commissioners have ordered the removal of all obstructions from the East River water front below Delancey-st. ==== Gold, 1128, 1128, 1128. Thermometer, 793, 879, 783.

The Berlin Cross Gazette is said to deny able turn to the negotiations at Gastein. As nor semi-official authority-though often corhave been no negotiations at Gastein, favorproposed conference has been postponed the friendship existing between the Emperors of Austria and Germany had been diminished.

There are about 60,000 colored people in this State, representing 15,500 voters. Of these it is estimated that one-half live in this city and immediate vicinage. In what localities and how they live, what are their occupations, and what their chances and advantages for social and intellectual improvement, is briefly told in a paper which we publish to-day. The general impression left by a perusal of this record will be that our colored citizens are making their own way in the world, showing that they are abundantly able to be artificers of their own fortunes.

Mr. James R. Doolittle has lost the little dignity he retained after his involuntary apostasy from the Republican party. As long as he held himself aloof from the scenes of trifle dull but perfectly respectable. His isolation gave him a sort of style-like St. Simeon's on his Pillar, equal to him in integrity and uselessness. But he has sunk into a mere office-seeker at last, and accepted a fling and hesitating as himself. He will be easily beaten and comfortably forgotten before be is called upon to digest his Thanks- ably bolted again. The very same pretexts giving turkey.

It is amusing to learn from THE TRIBUNE'S report of the Convention of Scientists at Indianapolis, elsewhere published, that the Association, after making an excursion to Terre Haute, and accepting an invitation to visit New-Albany and the Mammoth Cave, finds itself pressed for time. Moreover, the Association has quitted the domain of the severely under "Tammany influence." They ask the useful, and has latterly been devoting much time to the analysis of the ether of space, examinations into the characteristics of the extinct tortoises, of the cretaceans of New-Jersey, and other lively topics. The drawback to the usefulness of all this is that it does not popularize science, and, as there are no discussions worth mentioning, there is precious little opportunity to test the real value of the essays which are read.

the French Government in relation to the ces- ing or excusing those frauds. And so to the sion of Alsace and Lorraine, it is certain that the French people have no more idea of peacefully acquiescing in that alienation of territory than they had of giving up the insane desire for the "rectification of the frontier" which made Napoleon's declaration of war against Prussia popular. It was only the other day conduct. If you think it labored to defeat that Gen. Uhrich, accepting a sword from New-York Alsatians, said he should draw it, mer to screen and uphold the Tammany plunonly when an attempt was made to re- derers of our City, vote its friends out of the conquer the provinces torn from France. And next State Convention and give their seats to now the German Embassador has found it its enemies. That will show that you believe necessary to protest against the existence of a the charges of its assailants, and think you league with the avowed object of delivering will strengthen your cause by denouncing it. those provinces from the hands of the Germans. Yet the French are ungracious enough to grumble at the unwillingness of Germany You can perpetrate no folly, no injustice, that to do more than was agreed in the treaty of peace.

City Police. The swindling lottery dealers, power. When you shall have done your worst, Simmons & Co., having been driven from this we shall nevertheless do our best. But all respectable banking office in our Jersey not turn the left cheek when smitten on the suburb. The Chief of Police can find in the right, as it is meek and Christian to do. And columns of The Tribune, if not the laws of it does seem to us that the best efforts of all his State, which prohibit lottery dealing in the Republicans in our State are needed to seany form, ample warrant for compelling these cure the victory we hope to achieve in our driven them New-York, and they should find friends in the interior! and do not excommuno rest in Jersey City. We hope it will be nicate any portion of the party, unless you gress, but not be detected in the unphilosounnecessary to call the attention of Gov. are quite sure you have votes to spare. Randolph to this matter. It is one deserving the prompt and vicerous action he usually numolested, affects whole States. It is an or- cally enough, Montgomery Gibbs, well-known | back as authentic records show, forms of civ- | dence at Poking after the death of the late |

ganized swindle which has its agents in every large city of the Union, and counts its victims by thousands. Make them "move on."

The Italians of this City will to-day nobly celebrate the greatest event in the modern history of their country-the unification of Italy. The occasion is one of momentous interest, and every friend of popular freedom and political security will sympathize with the celebrants.

The French Assembly has, after all the predictions of violence, peaceably passed the bill to disband the National Guard by degrees. The vote on the proposition was large-633 delegates voting, and 478 being for the bill. We cannot but expect increased security in France when the measure is finally carried out.

It must be confessed that the situation of affairs in France is very critical. The Assembly is losing the confidence of the people, and is really doing nothing to regain it. Elected simply to make terms of peace with Germany, it has assumed that it has power to prepare a constitutional form of government for the country. M. Thiers is continually obliged to threaten his resignation unless his wishes are better respected by the Assembly, and that body is more conservative than the country. In this emergency, the proposition of M. Gambetta that the Assembly be dissolved, a Constituent Assembly elected, and M. Thiers's term of office expire at the same time, strikes one as sensible and just. We can hardly expect, however, that the delegates, who love power and would like to keep it, will consent to a dissolution unless forced by a stronger public sentiment than we usually see in France. We may be sure that a new Assembly would be more radical than the present.

Tammany appears to have as much confidence in its Judiciary as the elder Mr. Weller had in an Alibi. It has seen Receivers put to such vile uses in recent days, that it evidently thinks these instruments infallible when foul work is to be done. It is stated that the Common Council has authorized Mr. Hall to commence suit against The Times newspaper to eject it from the premises it now occupies, and pending the suit the conspirators hope to gain possession of the office by means of a Receiver. It will not do to treat this intention with the contempt it might seem at first to merit. We have witnessed during the past year such lamentable and shameless prostitution of the judicial character in this city that there is scarcely categorically that there has been any unfavor- any depth of outrage to which some of our Judges may not descend, without greatly it happens, the Cross Gazette is neither official astonishing this patient public. But if there is one atom of common sense left in that Ring rect in its political prognostications-and there of shrewd schemers, who have certainly shown lieve that a quarter of the sums great cleverness in plundering and defying the able or otherwise. It is the fact that the city through a term of years, they will think twice before they attempt, by the power of which has given rise to the other report-that money and judicial corruption, to muzzle the

THE REAL ISSUE.

In the middle of our last State canvass, a minority of the Union Republican General Committee bolted from the majority and acted thenceforth in antagonism thereto. The pretext for this bolt was "Tammany influence," or something of the sort. In other words: the minority charged the majority with infidelity to the Republican party and hostility to the success of its candidates. And yet we are confident no single member of that denounced majority failed to work and vote for the Republican State ticket and every candidate named thereon. A few may have refused to vote the County ticket of the Young Democracy, but by far the greater number voted also for that. Yet the bolt was persisted in, and the bolters refused to attend and vote at the Primaries in December last, when a new People vs. Wood (Barbour's Reports, vol. 35), his old contests, bearing impartial testimony | General Committee was chosen. They preagainst the wickedness of both sides, we found | ferred to wait and procure an authorization | from the State Committee to elect a County Committee after their own heart.

Our wish was to meet them and beat them on their own ground; but the Union Republican General Committee declined to do so. gradging nomination, with a platform as shuf- And it is obvious that, if we had so met and beaten them, they would have shouted "Tam-"many Influence!" louder than ever, and probthat excused their bolt last Fall would have served as good a purpose and been just as pertinent this year. The proof to them of "Tammany influence" is the fact that they are beaten.

What these gentlemen ask of our approaching State Convention is, that it shall stigmatize all those Republicans who are esteemed friends of Gov. Fenton or of THE TRIBUNE as Convention to rule us out and brand us as false to the party and plotting its defeat. Their oracles assert that we tried to defeat the Republican ticket last Fall and will do the same this Fall. THE TRIBUNE never said or did so much for any previous candidate for Governor as last Fall for Gov. Woodford, yet it is charged by them with seeking his defeat. It has given more space and effort to the exposure of the Tammany frauds than any other journal; yet it is end of the chapter.

We have a short method, then, of dealing with all this cant of "Tammany influence." Gentlemen of the interior! you see and read THE TRIBUNE-have done so for years. We proffer nothing in apology or excuse for its Gen. Woodford last Fall or has tried this Sum-

You need not fear that even this will repel us from the support of the Republican cause. will have that effect. You can very greatly diminish our ability to serve that cause, but you cannot change or modify our disposition, Make them "move on," Mr. Chief of Jersey our purpose, to give it all the aid in our

A sensational journal in this city, the other gives to the appression of such abuses, for day, published one of the most imaginative thousand years' deficiency in a twelvementh. the evil these men seek to do, and will account accounts of shipwreck and piracy ever seen plish if they are permitted to ply their arts outside of the pages of Charles Reade. Comi-

counsel on behalf of the United States in the famous champague seizures, figures as wreck the Golden Rule and steal the funds. Gibbs might have been on the Golden Rule when she was wrecked, but he spent that pagne cases in the U. S. District Court. The rest of the silly story disappears before the official report on the loss of the Government funds which we publish this morning. The evidence that the money was irremediably lost at sea appears to be conclusive.

SHIFTING THE LOAD. We do not know that it makes a great deal of difference whether the responsibility for the extravagant expenditures by the Corporation is accepted by Mr. Oakey Hall or is distributed generally around the Tammany Ring; for it is very well understood that the Treasury has been plundered by an organized band of conspirators, whereof Hall, Connolly, Tweed, Ingersoll, and Garvey are the most important members, and nobody cares how the different parts in the job were distributed. It seems to have been the duty of Ingersoll and Garvey to ask for the money, of Tweed to vote it, of Hall to say it was all right, and of Connolly to pay it; and it would puzzle a casuist to decide which of the five was the most directly accountable for the fraud. But since Mayor Hall has laid so much stress upon the purely 'ministerial" character of his own action in the case, we may as well see whether he is what he pretends to be-an innocent tool in the hands of wicked and designing men. When the new charter was about coming

into operation, it was provided, in order that the reorganized government might start with a clean set of books, that "all liabilities against the County of New-York incurred previous to the passage" of the act should be audited by the Mayor, Controller, and present President of the Board of Supervisors" [Mr. Tweed], and the amounts "found "to be due" should be provided for by the issue of revenue bonds. Mr. Hall says of this enactment: "It was clear that the duties of the officers who were to give the 'certificate' were merely ministerial and that the officers named did not constitute a court for claims, but simply a ministerial board for inspection and certification." If a board appointed to "find what is due" is not a board for the decision of claims, then we do not understand the English language. Mayor Hall writes as if "bills" and "liabilities" were the same thing. The city is not liable for unjust bills, or fraudulent charges, and no man of common sense can bepaid to Ingersoll and Garvey was legally or equitably due. Yet the three auditors-Hall, Connolly, and Tweed-seem to have assumed that every bill rendered was equivalent to a debt incurred, and they had only to pay whatever was demanded. They accordingly instructed the County Auditor to transfer to them all bills which had passed the Board of Supervisors (whether approved or not), or had been favorably reported by a committee of that Board, and paid them at once without further question. And this is what Mayor Hall calls ascertaining what was due! The suits of Cornell and Garvey for work performed on the New Court-House show that all the bills were not paid off by this board of audit, yet it is understood that in a few hours Messrs. Hall, Connolly, and Tweed signed away more than

\$6,000,000. The courts have held that the purpose of requiring the Mayor to countersign warrants was to prevent frauds upon the Treasury, and the decision of Judge Mullin, concurred in by Judges Barnard and Clerke, in the case of The says of the Mayor and Controller: "If these "officers are to act as guardians of the Treasury-if they are to protect, so far as in them "lies, the city from the payment of unfounded and dishonest claims-they must have the means of knowing whether the claim is one proper to be paid, and it is their duty to inform themselves in regard to it, and countersign or refuse, as they may deem proper, after such investigation." Mr. Hall, therefore, as Mayor, had no right to approve any resolution of the Board of Supervisors to pay a bill unless he believed the bill to be just; and, as a member of the Board of Audit, he was equally bound to scrutinize every account that came before him. He may be no worse than his comrades, but we really cannot see that he is any better.

CHINA.

. An apparently general disposition to visit upon China the sins of Corea, since it cannot discover any pretext for advocating the use of force, is finding expression in much gloomy talk about the utter failure of all our quickened hopes for China's progress; talk which generally ends in reproaches for China's alleged faithlessness, and in threats and forebodings for our future relations toward her. We do not mean truculent bluster about 'mowing the Chinese down," "forcing civiliza-'tion upon them at the cannon's mouth," and Whatever may be said of the good faith of charged by the Murphy crowd with conceal- the like. The time was when Col. Knox Gore of the British Armyl justified his sanguinary name by embodying these genial theories of the Tien-Tsin massacre may assume new asan advanced humanity in an after-dinner speech at Hong Kong; but since his day they have died into bombast, and now go for what they are worth with every thinking man. We do not mean to discuss these, but rather to consider the serious questions which are put with fairness and reason every day-have we a right to be disappointed and indignant at what the Chinese have done or failed to do? and should we gain in our relations with them by a force policy, instead of the course we have pursued? We nourish no optimist's ideas regarding China; we do not wish to idealize its civilization, cover its errors, or conceal the absurdity of its Oriental isolation and conceit. But we submit that no political student can judge the Chinese Empire justly who applies to it the unreasonable standard by which to-day it is too often tried. In the hurry and rattle of a civilization which produces a San Francisco or a Chicago in thirty years, and covers a wilderness with cities and railways in the course bailiwick, have ensconced themselves over a do not feel as we do, and many will of half a century, we are too apt to forget the acquired inertia of unbroken centuries of political sleep; a fly-wheel, though it be revolving ever so rapidly, seems to stand still when seen in a flash of electric light; and the power of judging others' speed is easily lost in dwellrascals to decamp. Frequent exposure has approaching election. Judge for yourselves, ing delightedly on our own. Let us use every legitimate means to quicken the course of pro-

> phical error of complaining because acorns do not at once become oak trees, or because a fourth of the human race has n't made up its

modern international law four or five centuries ago; these developed rapidly into a system, chief pirate, described as "the full-"chested, clerical-looking man," who helped under the influence of constant need for their discussion, strongly assisted by the benign code of Christianity. Nearly two hundred and fifty years ago the principles of the law of Summer in California working up the cham- nations were even definite enough to be codified by Grotius. Kingdoms and empires were not of unwieldy size, and were reasonably centralized, and so were brought more easily under the influence of an international law their leaders saw to be expedient for all. Look at China's history in contrast to this; not at what we wish it had been, but at what it was. With an empire of nearly 400,000,000 inhabitants; in intercourse only with civilizations similar to her own; cut off from land communication with Europe by barren wastes on the north, and surrounded on the south by a sea which had not been crossed by any representatives of higher political life than hers; prevented by her vast size and decentralized condition from the march of China's advancement that it can the government, enterprise, and competition with other peoples which led the little nations of Europe to their glorious feats of exploration and discovery; with hardly one land neighbor with whom to develop international law by intercourse, and in an age when ocean commerce was unknown, China passed the early centuries of the Christian era in welding into some sort of body politic the savage tribes that were gradually drawn into her empire, and the centuries that followed in a progress utterly isolated and unaided. Her knowledge of any of the leading principles of international law is not yet half a century old; it was at her own wish that she obtained further knowledge in codified and extended form through Dr. Martin's translation of Wheaton, within the last ten years. And yet because in ten years it has not done the gigantic work of diffusing its newlyacquired knowledge and the system honestly adopted by the leaders at Peking among an almost countless population and a multitude of provincial officials, the Chinese Government is taunted by the West with treachery and return to its old doctrines. The American and English grumblers boast of a progress which has astonished the world, yet demand of China that she shall do in a few decades what it took their smaller and more easily

directed Western nations centuries to ac-Let us see what the subject of so much ignorant and indignant comment has really been, during the three years since the Chinese Government sent an Embassy to announce its change of policy. The Tien-Tsin massacre, and the alleged edict against the propagation of Christianity, are pointed at as the glaring proofs of faithlessness. A little accurate knowledge of the political conditions which gave rise to the former will greatly change the aspect of a street riot provoked by bitter aggravation; and the latter of the two accusations rests upon a greatly exaggerated rumor.

Nothing can palliate the cruelties of the Tien-Tsin massacre-we had them here in the New-York riots, and know them-but the facts which led to the popular tumult were these: For years the French Jesuits, who established the missionary institutions at Tien-Tsin, had had establishments in China, and had been always tolerated and well treated, as religious teachers. But since the treaty with France they had adopted a bolder course than ever before-a course that finds many parallels in their history-and had sceadily endeavored to gain political power under the guise of proselyting. They made an exaction unheard of in international law, that their converts should be in great part exempt from the jurisdiction of the Chinese Courts, and should possess the power of appeal to the French Consul. For some time they were allowed to carry on this preposterous system undisturbed; but the fact that a Chinaman could often escape the punishment of his own courts merely by announcing his conversion to Christianity, had an effect that can be easily imagined. Rascals defrauded honest men, and then shielded their rascality and their

men, themselves indignant, took no pains to check the spread of absurd stories among the lower classes of French brutality and the horrible deeds of foreigners. Placards incited the cople to massacre, and fury reached the ementable climax of an ungovernable popular ot, when the French Consul, a man capable of almost insone fits of anger, in which he lost control of his better self, went to the Government office and indulged in such an undignified and unjustifiable personal assault and invective against the officials as would have led, in Washington or London, to his prompt dismissal from the room by force. Then the riot raged against the hated French; the Protestant missionaries and the other nationalities did not suffer save in two unfortunate cases where they rode through the rioters' ranks or mingled themselves with the Frenchmen. Let every man think how long a

system like that the Jesuits pursued, if not put down by Government, would be tolerated by the people of America, and the question of pects for him.

As for the other accusation, we have had from the Chinese ports a report that "good authority stated "-and that "if reports from Peking were to be believed"-an edict had been issued forbidding the propagation of Christianity in China and the employment of women as missionaries. We have had no confirmation of this report; but we have had a very strong denial of its worth, in the fact that no missionary, male or female, has yet been compelled to intermit or abandon the teaching of Christianity, either in Peking or elsewhere; vet the edict, says rumor, was published nearly five months ago, and Peking abounds in missionaries, men and women, who would lby no means fail to let the world know if their rights were menaced. As for the alleged refusal to pay the Tien-Tsin indemnity, an Embassy is now in France prepared to treat regarding this very sum, not to refuse it; and we have no right to pronounce upon the result of its negotiations until the French Government shall give proper attention to a duly accredited embassador.

Only one more complaint has gained sufficient support to be noticed here. Indignation has been aroused by the fact that the foreign Ministers do not have audience with the Emperor himself, and there is much murmuring because our diplomatic intercourse is not held with "the highest power in the Empire." The facts are these: The present Emperor of China is a minor, and as such is not the highest power in the Empire, since the regency dur-The nations of Europe, close neighbors by ing his minority is held by Prince Kung. The

in this city and San Francisco as special ilization utterly different one from another, Emperor, wisely agreed to waive the question were led to adopt some general principles of of imperial audiences until the present Emperor should be of age, since in the mean time questions enough existed for discussion without involving themselves in one so purely forma! as this must be during the minority of the hereditary ruler. All the diplomatic business is now transacted directly with Prince Kung, as it would be in like case with the regent of any other Empire.

We cannot find in these things, fairly considered, any pretext for declaring that China deserves punishment for faithlessness to treaties-any vague "dishonors to the flag" to render necessary that force or intimidation which is so ignorantly clamored for by admirers of England's India policy. We do not see this; and as regards progress, we hold, as we have always held, that shot and shell can never help it truly by trying to force upon any people a civilization for which they require an intelligent and gradual preparation; that neither saber nor cannon can so alarm accomplish in a single decade all that the Western nations have needed centuries of unremitting labor to perform.

BUTLER ON BUTLER.

Gen. Butler opened his campaign last night in a singularly languid speech. It consisted of two or three disjointed essays, on matters of no great interest to the public, and an onslaught on most of the respectable papers of New-England, which was coarse and angry, but entirely destitute of that biting wit and sareasm with which he so often gives an equivocal liveliness to a dull day in the House. It gained him the honor of two flat contradictions, and a message by telegraph from Gov. Hawley, which might disturb the slumbers of a gentleman more punctihous than the Lowell statesman. He has been working all this Summer for the Republican nomination for Governor. Not being sure whether he would get it or not, he has been coquetting with the odds and ends to see what might peradventure be done with a bolting nomination. He said a short while ago that he had never contemplated the contingency of failing to receive the Republican nomination. But this was about as sincere as most of his utterances. He has fully considered that contingency, and nothing more clearly betrays his state of mind in regard to it than this Springfield speech. It is at once a beggar's petition and a highwayman's warning. Like an Italian brigand who takes a steady aim at a traveler, and then asks for charity in the name of the Virgin, the General asks the Republican party to make him Governor for divers good and worthy purposes, and warns it in case of refusal of those treasons and stratagems he knows so well how to employ. But until he has given up all hope of the regular nomination he is not entirely free. He would be glad to make both parties believe he is fondly their

resort paralyzes his expressions of Republican-

He has come dangerously near committing himself on the inviting subject of Labor Reform. There is no theme on which a demagogue with good lungs can talk louder and longer than this. The tyranny of capital and the dignity of labor, the curse of lucre and the blessing of the horny hands of toil-your speech is ready made. It was made by Jack Cade years ago, by that remarkable laboring man General Cary of Ohio, by some thousands of gentlemen in kid gloves and waxed mustaches under the Commune. Gen. Butler has made it so often that he has grown a little ashamed of it, and so felt obliged last night to say something definite. After showing how labor is injured by the improvement of machinery (a fallacy which has been refuted some thousands of times), he went on to give his have been thus lost to the Treasury. It needs but a brief idea of the remedy to be applied to the explanation to correct this error. The law requires collectors to receipt monthly to assessors for the amounts of wrong. It was not by raising the wages of the laboring man. That is prevented, he says, by competition and natural laws gains by professing Christianity and claiming of supply. But his scheme is certainly full of French protection; laughing at their dupes the charm of novelty and surprise. The way from the shelter which the zealous French the laborer is to get even with the capitalist officials seldom failed to afford. Popular inis this: as fast as the latter increases his dignation was speedily roused; the educated wealth by improved facilities, in that proportion let the laborer reduce his hours of work. With an old ram-shackle machine, the laborer shall work twelve hours. But let his employer get a machine which will work twelve times as fast, then the laborer need only work one hour a day. What he is to do with the rest of his time the General declines to inform us. There really seems nothing left for him but, in the words of the poet, "to loaf and invite his soul." Not long ago, in a procession in England, some young men carried a banner inscribed with the radiments of Gen. Butler's social philosophy: Eight hours to work, eight hours to play, eight hours to sleep, eight shillings a day." We do not know but that even the eight hours of labor might appear to the General an undue encroachment upon the time sacred to play. Before dropping this subject, Gen. Butler happens upon a word of truth. He says that the whole subject of the rights of labor must be settled by the Republicans, and that not one drop of Democratic blood runs in the wasted veins of the misnamed Democratic party. This is very true; there is no hope for the proper defense and protection of labor, except among the party which held labor too sacred to be owned by capital, and freed it at last at infinite cost. It is this great and vigorous party which is still to study and settle all the weighty problems of society and gov-The ernment which are confronting us. idle talk of demagogues and the derisive flattery of aristocrats will do nothing to exorcise the genuine evils which assail the workingman, or to put him in the way of practical and effective self-help. We are not prepared to deny that legislation may some time be of use in social questions, but the reckless and senseless tinkering of the laws which Gen. Butler talks of is nothing but vicious and noxious. It is not necessary, and a law which is not necessary is delete-

> The complacent autobiography with which Gen. Butler began his speech will be more interesting to his descendants than it is to us. He frankly admits he has a bad character, and he explains it in a manner which is more creditable to his ingenuity than to his candor or his modesty. He devotes a considerable part of his speech to proving that the affairs of the State are not administered with strict economy, and says when he is Governor he will turn Mr. Bowles out of the Commission of Charities; which does not appear to us a sufficient motive for making Mr. Butler Governor.

Don Abel Stearns, a resident of Les Angelos, geographical position, and representing, as far back as authentic records show, forms of civ- dence at Peking after the death of the late

POLITICAL. WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION

THE RESULT DOUBTPUL. PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 24.-To-day the people of West Virginia voted for and against a Convention for the remodeling of the State Constitution. By the adoption of what is known as the Flick Amendment about 10,000 disfranchised Rebel soldiers and citizens would have the privilege of the franchise on the quetion of today. This vote will go almost solid is favor of a Convention, but to counterbalance this element there is a very large portion of the Democratic party who will vote against the meas ure. The returns at this writing are meager, and prince pally from towns along the line of the railway. As it is a question in which the party lines are not strictly draws t is difficult to approximate, but the general impression is that the Convention will be defeated by a small major ity. Below are the returns from the principal towns a

Parkersburg, 31 majority against; Wheeling, seven city precincts, 150 against; Wirt, 16 against; Newport, gainst; Burning Springs, 65 for; Volcano, 55 for; Petro eum, 60 for: Clarksburg, 29 against: Harrison County against; Moundsville, 132 against; Fairmont 97 against; Grafton, 25 against. The reports rom minor precincts show majorities against the Conention. The following are also majorities against the Convention: Pataline, 106: Berkeley Springs, 69: Benwood-2; Kanawha County, 4; minor precincts, 218. Majorities for the Convention: Martinsburg, 61; Piedmont, 22 Cabell County, 3; minor precincts, 83.

OHIO.

SECRETARY DELANO AT SANDUSKY-FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Sandusky, Aug. 24.—The Republican meet ing in this city to-night was largely attended. The prin cipal address was that of the Hon, Columbus Delane His subject was the policy and conduct of the Republican party and of the Administration of Gen. Grant. The following is a full report of those parts of the speech which y followed by the Administration in the manager of the public debt :

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

During the year 1863, in which the last Administrationex reised full executive power, with an excise of \$1 per galon upon spirits, of 40 cents per pound upon tobacco, of 24 and 3 cents per pound upon cotton, with taxes upon oots, shoes, clothing, confectionary, furniture, iron in all its conditions of manufacture, leather, oils, saidlery, sugar, soap, fermented liquors, banks, sales, licens comes, legacies and successions, stamps, gross receipts of railroads, and a large number of other objects, the entire receipts from internal revenue sources were but \$101 180 564 29.

new Tax bill went fully into effect. By this law the tax on spirits was reduced from \$2 to 50 cents ogr gallon; the tax on tobacco from 40 to 32 cents, and 16 cents perpound; while all taxes upon cotton, boots and shoes, clott lothing, furniture, iron, leather, machinery, oils, saddiery, soap, sugar, and 105 other articles, were entirely removed and the articles made free. This reduction of axation, taking the receipts from these sources during the last Administration, was equal to \$78,000,000.

The present Administration found the public credit impaired by the dishonesty and incapacity which pervaded e public service. The public debt was rather increasing than diminishing, with a reduction of receipts from sternal taxation. How was the falling credit of the Government to be repaired, its current expenses met, and the debt reduced in the face of this discouraging condition! This serious and embarrassing question own. But his hopes of Republican acceptation keep him aloof from the come-outers, and the necessity of keeping the come-outers as a last

and the debt reduced in the face of this discouraging condition! This serious and embarrassing question could only be solved by an energetic enforcement of the laws, and a faithful application of moneys collected to the public liabilities. It was done. During the first twelve months of the Administration the receipts from internal revenue were \$17,457,538 29, and during the first fiscal year \$185,235,567 97, notwithstanding the reductions already stated. Without reduction, the amount of receipts from internal sources, on this basis, would have been \$263,235,567 97. The tax on spirits, during the fiscal 1885, of the last Administration, yielded only \$15,000,000. The first year of the present Administration there was collected and paid into the Treasury from the same source, \$55,000,000, an increase of \$37,000,000, and this on a reduction of 75 per cent of the rate to be collected.

The tax on tobacco at 40 cents per pound, during the last Administration, yielded but \$15,000,000 per annum, while under the present Administration, with the tax reduced to 32 and 16 cents, at an average of 21 cents, it has placed in the Treasury over \$11,000,000 per annum, with the same state of \$100,000 per sent of the present administration, with the tax reduced to \$25 and 16 cents, at an average of 21 cents, it has placed in the Treasury over \$11,000,000 per serily. This comparison might be extended through the eatire excise list, with a similar result, though I have selected for contrast the two articles presenting the most striking illustration of wastefulness and speculation on the open and, and an improved economy on the other. Thus you will observe that the \$78,000,000 exempted from articles previously taxed has been recovered, and its loss counterbalanced by faithfully efforcing the revenue laws, and honesty that the \$78,000,000 exempted from articles previously taxed has been recovered, and its loss counterbalanced by faithfully efforcing the revenue laws, and honesty that the \$78,000,000 exempted from articles previously t

A FALSEHOOD EXPOSED

I desire here to correct a false impression put forth by Democratic Sapeakers of the defalcation of revenue collectors, and the large amounts due from them to the Government. The Democratic Congress Address, issued from Washington in March last, states that \$25,000,000 expanation to correct this error. The law requires contectors to receipt monthly to assessors for the amounts of the tax lists turned over for collection. The lists thus received and receipted for by the collector are charged against him at the Treasury Department, and so remain charged until accounted for, either by the money collected, or by shatement, as uncollectable, in the settlement of his accounts. The law requires this process, though the collector resigns or is removed, and the tax lists are in the hands of his successor. Their accounts are, therefore, frequently charged with large sums as collectable, and for which the Treasury Department does not expect, nor does it desire to hold them responsible. On final settlement they are credited with all taxes uncollectable, and their liability, which appeared large on the books of the Treasury, in fact may have been not reflect to the collectable, and their liability, which appeared large on the books of the Treasury, in fact may have been not of the process of the treasury in fact may have been not of the process of the treasury in fact may have been not of the process of the treasury in fact may have been not be reported against them.

From a recent official report it appears that the cash belances against Collectors reach the exact sum of \$1.768,397 83, less than one-sixth of one per cent of the internal revenue collections; and these balances are secured by sufficient bonds in pennities amounting to \$10,000,000.
The truth, then, only lacks \$22,500,000 of the Democratic story. But who are these defaulters, and whose administrative service did they perform? The balances are charged against Collectors during their official term as follows:

REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Hitherto it has been the policy of the Republican party to reduce the public debt as rapidly as the prosperity of the people and the financial interests of the country would permit. I believe this to be a wise policy, and hope to see it continued. Gen. Grant has wrought to this end, steadily and persistently, with results already

hope to see if continued. Gen. Grant has wrought to this end, steadily and persistently, with results already shown. It ought to be added that the anneal saving of interest on the delt reduced and paid is \$12,000,000. This reduction has not been made by the aid of additional taxes, but under a large repeal of taxes. The respeal of \$80,000,000 in February, 1850, was again repeated in 1870 by a total reduction of customs and excise, which I now estimate at more than \$80,000,000. If the fidelity, interity, and economy of the Administration enable Congress to make still further reduction in the rate of taxation, and exempt a still larger list of objects, it ought to be done, if it can be without impairing the public credit at home and abroad, and without embarrarsing the regular and necessary operations of the Covernment.

The words of Washington, however, in his list address, on this subject, ought to be remembered and considered:

"As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit, avoiding the accumulation of delt not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in the of peace to discharge the debt which unavoidable wars may have occasioned; not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is alwaysa choice of difficulties) sught to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the Government in making it.

I know there are some(good Republicans who have serious doubts as to the policy of reducing the debt serious doubts as to the policy of reducing the debt serious doubts as to the policy of reducing the debt serious doubts as to the policy of reducing the debt serious doubts as to the policy of reducing the debt serious doubts as to the policy of reducing the debt security in the supersec

prespects of funding the debt at a lower rate of infects utterly overthrown.

Washington was a far-seeing statesman, almost slways correct on great questions of public policy, and it is not yet too late to be guided by his opinions. For myself, I have to say that I do not desire the too rapid extinguishment of the national debt, but I do desire to see its interest promptly paid, and its principal steadily and yearly reduced. I am for such taxation as will meet these results and the current expenses of the nation. Consenting our vast undeveloped resources, with our present wealth and its natural increasing value. I will venture to predict it an easy task for this nation to preserve its fails and public credit, and that within the next quartes of a century the great public burden, which treason and rebelion torsed upon ms, will be wholly extinguished. And anying all the time the people will be quabled to